

VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER; Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door to the Post Office. T. SEYMOUR, Proprietor.

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Cattle, 5,327,189
Horses, 3,451,118
Sheep, 558,284
Swine, 917,455

Total value of the above manufactures and products of Massachusetts, for the year ending April, 1845, \$124,735,264

We will now proceed to ascertain as nearly as we can the value of the manufactures, products, &c., of the State of South Carolina, for the year ending April, 1845.

It is in the absence of returns by the State authorities, of sufficient minuteness to enable us to form anything like an adequate idea of the productive power of the State, we must again resort to the United States census for 1840, and make such additions thereto as to lapse of time and other circumstances may seem to require.

Iron produced in S. C. in 1840, \$130,700
Gold, 37,418
Salt at 25 cts., 562
Silk cocoons at 100 lbs., 3,000
Wheat at \$1 00, 963,354
Barley at 50 cts., 1,988
Oats at 30 cts., 445,802
Rye at 70 cts., 51,216
Buckwheat at 50 cts., 936
Indian corn at 50 cts., 7,361,402
Wool at 25 cts., 14,792
Hops at 10 cts., 909
Wax at 20 cts., 3,171
Tar, pitch, &c., at \$10, 674,578
Hay at \$8 00, 196,941
Tobacco at \$4 00, 2,060
Rice at 4 cts., 2,428,634
Cotton at 7 cts., 4,319,715
Fire-arms at \$10 00, 2,000
Maple sugar at 10 cts., 3,000
Fire wood at \$1 50, 257,176
Products of the Dairy, 577,810
Products of the Orchard, 52,273
Wine at \$1 00, 643
Family goods, 300,703
Products of market gardens, 38,187
Products of nurseries, &c., 2,139
Fish at \$5 00, 9,135
Lumber produced, 537,854
Tar, pitch, &c., at \$10, 1,225
Skins and furs, 9,247
Ginseng, &c., 56,561
Machinery manufactured, 13,465
Hardware, cutlery, &c., 1,167
Fire-arms at \$10 00, 2,000
Precious metals manufactured, 3,000
Bricks and lime, 193,408
Wool manufactured, 1,490
Cotton, 359,000
Silk, 980
Mixed manufactures, 2,430
Tobacco manufactured, 3,500
Hats, caps and bonnets manuf'd., 3,750
Sides of leather tanned at \$2 50, 304,010
Articles manufactured of leather, 109,472
Soap at 6 cts., 35,179
Tallow candles at 4 cts., 5,440
Distilled spirits at 30 cts., 20,656
Medical drugs, paints, &c., 19,300
Furniture manufactured, 28,333
Carriages and wagons manuf'd., 169,270
Articles manufactured by flouring mills, oil mills, &c., 1,901,678
Ships and vessels built, 60,000
Furniture manufactured, 28,333
Houses constructed, 1,527,576
Manufactures not enumerated, 52,885
Horses and mules at \$50, 6,450,050
Cattle at \$30, 11,452,160
Sheep at \$8, 232,951
Swine at \$10, 7,028,256
Poultry, 396,364

Supposed value of products of S. C. which are not included in the United States census, but which are included in kind, in the State census of Mass., 2,000,000

Estimated value of the products of S. C. in the year ending April, 1845, over that of the productions of the year 1840, 2,000,000

Total value of the manufactures, products, &c., of S. C. for the year ending April, 1845, \$53,066,765

The value of a portion of the articles above specified, is given in the census. The quantity only of others is given, and their value I have estimated, and this, at prices which I think will regard as high. The result is, that we have for the

Total value of the manufactures, products, &c., of S. C. for the year ending April, 1845, \$53,066,765

And in the meantime let it be borne in mind that the area of Massachusetts is not one third as large as that of South Carolina, and that the soil of the former is so sterile and unproductive, by nature, that the greater part of her territory would be a barren and uninhabited waste if included within the precincts of the latter.

A few observations and reflections will conclude what we have to say at this time.

The above results ought forever to explode the idea so prevalent in Kentucky, and in the slave States generally, that a rich soil is a necessary prerequisite to a rich country. Indeed, this idea was long since regarded as 'obsolete' in New England.

Again, the great variety of articles manufactured and produced in Massachusetts, is a good illustration of the wonderful versatility of the Yankee intellect. The reader will, I have no doubt, be surprised to see from how many sources the intelligent and enterprising freemen of the North derive their wealth. Intelligence, freedom and variety on the one hand, and slavery, ignorance and sameness on the other, are the order of this our world.

While the ignorance, indolence, and slavery of the South tread on the old, narrow, and beaten paths of passed ages, and apart from the lights of science and experience, and scorn the ingenuity of the Yankee—the free, thinking mind, and the enterprising spirit of the North hail with joy and delight every discovery of science, every light of experience, every invention of genius, and hasten to make it subservient to the increase of wealth, power, and to the production of independence, comfort, and happiness.

A word or two more on the population of Massachusetts. It is estimated at about 605,000. It is estimated at about 600,000. It is estimated at about 600,000.

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Further Foreign Extracts. BY THE EDITOR.

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without doubt, offer ample labor to the operatives, as has lately been done; but whether they work (and it is a hard task for any man unaccustomed to it) or whether they are idle, it is a deception of the Government to pay for works which are not done, and moreover, a dangerous encouragement to idleness. Some other means must be found, and I have endeavored to find it. I think even it may produce some useful results. As, however, we cannot make any certain promise, I think we may express the earnest desire of the State, and guard ourselves against any positive engagement. To make any positive engagement as to the right of employment is an imprudence, a false principle, in brief, to speak plainly, a lie thrown in the face of the people.

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stances; has given rise to a variety of rumors, of which the truth is very doubtful. Among other 'improbable' reports, it is said that M. Lamartine, in the first place, applied for a passport for England, and that the Executive Government refused it on the ground that, before going, it was necessary that the National Assembly should examine and approve of the acts of the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee, from the period of their coming into office on the 24th of February till the 24th of June, when they quitted it, and that as many questions might be asked, and explanations required by the Assembly as to the expenditure of money; it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamartine should be absent at such a moment. Supposing this story to be true, it would merely show that the present powers disapproved of the absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to England and granted to Marseilles.

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THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 60.

VOLUME II.

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PAUL SEYMOUR, Publisher.

Price and Reflections for the Consideration of the Thoughtful. No. XI.

The manufacturers, products, &c., of Massachusetts, compared with those of South Carolina. Observations and reflections.

In the preceding numbers it has been shown pretty conclusively, I think, that the free States are far in advance of the slave States in productive energy, and in nearly all the elements of national wealth.

South Carolina has an area of 25,000 square miles, and a population of 250,000.

It is hoped that the reader will bear these facts in mind when he looks over the following statements. I find in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1845, the following:

General Abstract of the value, &c., of manufactures and agricultural products, manufactured and produced in the State of Massachusetts during the year ending April, 1845.

Anchor, chain cables, &c.	\$538,966
Axes, levers, and other edge tools	34,441
Boats, &c., slaughtered	22,015
Bowstays	981
Breasts	10,842
Blackings	10,422
Boards of coloring	2,106,000
Black and pumps	127,310
Boats	82,943
Boots and shoes	14,799,140
Bones of all kinds	215,105
Brass articles	331,891
Bricks	610,532
Britannia ware	82,150
Broomed and brush	86,111
Brooms	200,814
Brushes	153,900
Butter	1,116,709
Buttons, metal	56,080
Buttons of lingo	23,390
Calico	4,250,436
Candles, sperm and oil	3,960,996
Candies, tallow, and soap	836,106
Cannon	323,485
Cards	324,322
Carpeting	334,322
Cattle, draft and carriage, and other vehicles	1,343,576
Chairs and cabinet ware	1,467,679
Chemical preparations	39,174
Chocolates	321,965
Churns	127,310
Coal, mineral, and iron ore	54,974
Combs	21,669
Copper	194,965
Cordage	202,935
Cordage	906,321
Cotton goods of all kinds	12,193,449
Cutlery	148,175
Dresses	98,701
Earthen and stone ware	139,005
Engines, fire	208,516
Engines and boilers, steam	208,516
Fire arms	208,516
Fishery, mackerel and cod	1,484,137
Flax	10,571,167
Flour and other grain	1,744,805
Fruit and tassel	54,300
Furniture	1,484,137
Gins, cotton	744,540
Gins, flax	45,444
Glass	387,575
Grain	2,228,228
Hair, human	734,942
Hay	1,291,437
Hollow ware & castings, other than pig iron	1,291,437
Honey	13,206
Hosiery and yarn	32,251
Iron, pig	54,000
Iron railings, fences and safes	148,761
Jewelry, chronometers, watches &c.	129,300
Laces	305,023
Latches and door handles	80,145
Lead pipe, and lead manufactures	90,880
Lead, white, and paints	356,300
Lime	3,356,657
Linen thread	45,029
Lined oil	143,000
Lumber	181,100
Lumps, and shingles	60,070
Machinery	921,106
Maple sugar	2,022,648
Marble	41,413
Milk	304,917
Musical instruments	8,476
Oil, lard	545,025
Oil—(See candles and fishery.)	275,212
Pear, steel	1,750,273
Ploughs and agricultural tools	15,000
Potatoes	131,091
Poultry and eggs	1,309,009
Raw silk	25,891
Refrigerated and iron, and nails	165,500
Saddles, harness, and trunks	2,738,300
Salt	428,794
Salt, blinde, and doors	70,980
Seylins	180,181
Seeds	113,935
Shoe pegs	4,721
Shovels, spades, forks and hoes	15,396
Silk, raw	275,212
Silk, reared	150,477
Snuff, tobacco, and cigars	321,639
Soap, (see candles)	
Starch	119,950
Stone, building	1,065,599
Straw bonnets and hats	000
Straw hats and braid	1,649,496
Tacks and nails	340,000
Teasels	233,657
Tin-ware	793,634
Tobacco	16,636
Tools, mechanics	161,899
Upholstery	354,951
Vegetables, other than potatoes	515,000
Waxes	1,172
Whips	112
Wood (fire), bark, and charcoal	1,172
Wooden-ware	
Wool	
Worsted goods of all kinds	
Stores, bread, beer, books and stationery, balances, matches, pickles, paper-hangings, tobacco, &c., &c.	
Asses and mules	

Castle, horses, sheep, swine.

Total value of the above manufactures and products of Massachusetts for the year ending April, 1845.

We will now proceed to ascertain as nearly as we can the value of the manufactures, products, &c., of the State of South Carolina, for the year ending April, 1845.

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Laces	305,023
Latches and door handles	80,145
Lead pipe, and lead manufactures	90,880
Lead, white, and paints	356,300
Lime	3,356,657
Linen thread	45,029
Lined oil	143,000
Lumber	181,100
Lumps, and shingles	60,070
Machinery	921,106
Maple sugar	2,022,648
Marble	41,413
Milk	304,917
Musical instruments	8,476
Oil, lard	545,025
Oil—(See candles and fishery.)	275,212
Pear, steel	1,750,273
Ploughs and agricultural tools	15,000
Potatoes	131,091
Poultry and eggs	1,309,009
Raw silk	25,891
Refrigerated and iron, and nails	165,500
Saddles, harness, and trunks	2,738,300
Salt	428,794
Salt, blinde, and doors	70,980
Seylins	180,181
Seeds	113,935
Shoe pegs	4,721
Shovels, spades, forks and hoes	15,396
Silk, raw	275,212
Silk, reared	150,477
Snuff, tobacco, and cigars	321,639
Soap, (see candles)	
Starch	119,950
Stone, building	1,065,599
Straw bonnets and hats	000
Straw hats and braid	1,649,496
Tacks and nails	340,000
Teasels	233,657
Tin-ware	793,634
Tobacco	16,636
Tools, mechanics	161,899
Upholstery	354,951
Vegetables, other than potatoes	515,000
Waxes	1,172
Whips	112
Wood (fire), bark, and charcoal	1,172
Wooden-ware	
Wool	
Worsted goods of all kinds	
Stores, bread, beer, books and stationery, balances, matches, pickles, paper-hangings, tobacco, &c., &c.	
Asses and mules	

Further Foreign Extracts.

BY THE HIBERNIA.

France.

The following is a resume of a speech delivered by M. Thiers in the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th ultimo; on the question of rejecting the preamble of the Constitution containing the declaration of rights: He said that in principle he much approved that which was clear and certain, and that he had little taste for the vague, general and declamatory declarations by which most of the French Constitutions were introduced; that the example of preceding revolutionary assemblies was of little weight, for, although they had been eminent for patriotism and talent, they had less political experience; that the new Republic, of which they all desire the peaceful establishment, ought not, if its success were desired, to endeavor to imitate the first Republic of 1792, but that it ought to distinguish its progress by simplicity of language and wisdom of conduct; in short, by good sense.

This declaration of rights and duties (he continued) which, for my part, I would not have adopted as a preamble, is, however, so adopted. To suppress it now would, perhaps, be more inconvenient than advantageous, and our course must be to change what is really defective in this Constitution, and to suffer that which is without defect to remain, in order not to give offence to captious objectors. On this ground I admit the principles of a declaration of rights and duties, and will consider it under one sole point of view—the utility or danger of the rights propounded in it. For instance: I approve as of high utility, in the midst of the anarchical ideas which are now attempted to be disseminated, the declaration of the double principle of property and family.

But it has been supposed that the declaration as to two other principles could not be dispensed with—the right of relief and the right to labor. I think we should do all we can for the people, keeping in view at the same time what is possible, but I do not think we should promise them what is impossible. To promise that which is impossible is to deceive them, for which they will afterwards take vengeance by insurrection. Let the right to relief be proclaimed: I see no great danger in this, for, with charitable institutions well administered, more loyally developed, and better endowed than those which exist, this promise may to a certain extent be realized. Beside, Society does its duty in succoring old age, in tending sickness, and assuaging the infirmities which render labor impossible. But, to proclaim the right to employment—is it not to take an absolute engagement to furnish at all times and at all seasons, occupation to those who have it not?

If we can possibly fulfil this engagement, I will not oppose its being entered into; but is there one whom I address who will assert that it can be fulfilled? I have reflected a great deal on what is now called "Organisation du Travail" (a new name for an old thing), and I have deplored the impudence with which questions have been raised that are incapable of solution. It is indispensably necessary that in the Assembly we should have a calm and deliberate discussion on this subject, with all the principal chiefs and supporters of this sect, in which all respect shall be shown to men and opinions; for we must ascertain if any one possesses the secret of remedying all the miseries of the people; if any one possesses it, then by no means must such a promise be made; for to promise, and not perform, in such a case, is to insure the effusion of blood.

Of this, the horrible scenes we have lately witnessed, are the unanswerable proof. Meanwhile, until this discussion shall take place, we may ask if any one here can propose means of always insuring work to the operative classes. Doubtless an able Government can, by legislation, by good financial measures, contribute to favor production, and increase employment; but in the richest and most industrious countries, can any one prevent the industrial crises which result from over-production, and which are followed by a suspension of labor? Can any one in these cases, which happen too frequently, assure employment to the operatives? would not to promise it be to renew the recent and unhappy experiment of the national workshops. The draining the marshes, and agricultural colonies, have been proposed as a means of furnishing, at these crises, employment for the unemployed.

But this would be a sorry resource to offer to the unemployed workmen; how could you offer to a weaver or an engineer to go into a distant province to dig the earth? Their removal, their inability, their inexperience, would render this resource more cruel than misery. I do not, however, renounce, I confess, the possibility of proposing some means which, to a certain point, may satisfy the double condition of occupying the unemployed in periods of industrial crisis, and of furnishing them with various employments befitting their several callings. Without becoming a manufacturer or an agriculturist, the State manufactures linen, cloth, shoes, and arms for the troops; it builds walls of fortresses, carriages for armies.

Without doubt, after apud labor to the operatives, as has lately been done; but whether they work (and it is a hard task for any man unaccustomed to it) or whether they are idle, it is a deception of the Government to pay for works which are not done, and moreover, a dangerous encouragement to idleness. Some other means must be found, and I have endeavored to find it. I think even it may produce some useful results. As, however, we cannot make any certain promises, I think we may express the earnest desire of the State, and guard ourselves against any positive engagement. To make any positive engagement as to the right of employment is an imprudence, a false principle; in brief, to speak plainly, a lie thrown in the face of the people.

The Journal of Commerce publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Paris, in which we find the following:

M. Thiers has made another speech in the discussion on the Constitution. He is an advocate for a Senate as well as a House of Representatives. He argued that a Republican Government with only one Chamber would have all the harshness and rudeness of a despotic government. Under a feeble President there would be that worst of despotism, the despotism of a single Assembly. Under an energetic President, supported by popular favor, there would be the despotism of a favorite of the multitude; and if neither was disposed to yield, there would be a death duel between the President and the Assembly, without an intermediate body to soften and conciliate the contest.

A second Assembly discussing, and ever opposing the decision of the first, would be liberty itself, it would be examination, reflection and discussion. He knew, he said, that every new power felt an instinctive aversion for whatever opposed its will. Napoleon could not endure an hereditary Senate, and "Louis Philippe, when in 1830," said M. Thiers, "was proposed to him an hereditary peerage, as much opposed to him as M. Carrel himself." It was because Louis Philippe and the Emperor Napoleon knew well that a second Assembly, if endowed with hereditary power, would become the most resisting of all bodies. Let, however, to be understood that if hereditary power be the principle of a peerage, election must be the principle of a Senate in a Republic.

After this singular revelation, for it was supposed that the peerage for life was forced upon Louis Philippe, M. Thiers proceeded to argue that resistance saved Governments instead of causing their fall. Neither Charles X. nor Louis Philippe had fallen because they had not been sufficiently powerful, he contended.

If the exorbitant temerity of Napoleon, the retrograde spirit of Charles X., or the excessive prudence of Louis Philippe, who would compress the spirit of Liberalism until it burst in his hand—if these dispositions had been properly checked, neither the one nor the other would have met with catastrophes. He would therefore propose that the new sovereign power—that of the people—should be obliged to reflect, and not allowed to execute its wishes or follow its phantasies at the moment of their conception. M. Thiers dwelt much upon the example of the United States, where the Senate had done so much good, and he declared that he had been urged by several eminent Americans, his personal friends, to come forward and urge the absolute necessity of two Chambers, if they would really form an enduring Republic.

Considerable Chief—Discovered.

In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Cassius M. Clay. It is said that things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active share.

The evidence already obtained by the Committee of inquiry as to the insurrection, goes to show that on the day before the insurrection (on Thursday), during the whole day, the chiefs of each of the principal sections of the insurgents examined the places that each of their sections was to occupy, and that those who were to command received their instructions. The organization of sections and brigades was already made, for it corresponded with that of the ateliers nationaux; there were lieutenants, brigadiers, and chiefs of detachments independent of these arrangements; the chiefs all met on Thursday evening, to confer and encourage each other for the meeting of the following day.

Important discoveries appear to have been made by the magistrates on the events of the insurrection. Documents of the highest importance have been seized which will show whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection. The Committee has already heard numerous witnesses, and collected a great quantity of documents. The inquiry has for its object to ascertain what information the Executive Commission had, or should have had, as to a conspiracy that every one knew existed; and what motives to neglect such measures or precautions as were required for the public safety. The number of troops of the line in Paris was now 60,000.

Respectable persons, literary and scientific, and other persons, called in were examined.

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circumstances, has given rise to a variety of rumors, of which the truth is very doubtful. Among other improbable reports, it is said that M. Lamartine, in the first place, applied for a passport for England, and that the Executive Government refused it on the ground that, before going, it was necessary that the National Assembly should examine and approve of the acts of the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee, from the period of their coming into office on the 24th of February till the 24th of June, when they quitted it, and that as many questions might be asked, and explanations required by the Assembly as to the expenditure of money; it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamartine should be about at such a moment. Supposing this story to be true, it would merely show that the present powers disapproved of the absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to England and granted to Marseilles.

European News.

We clip from the Cincinnati Gazette, the following brief abstract of the news brought by the United States. By this arrival we have Paris dates to the 12th inst.

Paris at that date was quiet. Arrests were daily being made, and the immense number of thousands of prisoners, connected with the recent outbreak, were confined in the various forts around Paris. What to do with them was a vexed question. The idea of transporting them was deemed impossible, on account of the expense.

The War Committee had reported in favor of concentrating at least 50,000 men within one day's march of Paris.

The funeral of M. de Chateaubriand, it is said, was not attended with any mark of distinction. We notice, however, that two companies of infantry, a detachment of the French Academy, of the National Assembly, a crowd of literary and political persons, and a number of the National Guards attended.

At Lyons, clandestine manufactures of gunpowder on a large scale have been discovered.

The funeral of the Archbishop of Paris was attended by a vast concourse of all classes of citizens. Notre Dame was thronged.

ENGLAND.—The Times of the 11th announces that the Queen will not visit Ireland this summer.

IRELAND.—The breach between the moral and physical repellers has become wider. Mr. Meagher, it is said, is left for the United States.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Gazette of the 5th, has a Royal Decree calling into active service 30 battalions of National Guards.

TRINIDAD.—The losses by the recent fire at Pora, is stated at a hundred millions of dollars.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—On the sick list at St. Petersburg, July 1st, - 1450 New Cases, - 719 Cured, - 356 Dead.

The disease has again appeared at Constantinople.

Little Miami Railroad.

The Annual Report of the Directors of this Road exhibits the business operations of the Company in a most flourishing condition. We have not a copy of the report.

The New York Tribune gives a synopsis of its contents for the information of Eastern capitalists, who have investments in the road, and we copy it for the benefit of western capitalists, who also have a little interest therein.

The receipts of the 6 months ending June 1st, 1848, were \$115,032. The produce freight earnings were smaller than they have been but for the failure of the Wheat crops in 1847. The falling off in flour alone in April and May was \$1,847 bbls. On the other hand the receipts for passengers and merchandise were largely increased. The increase is steadily progressing, the receipts for the month of June being \$21,105 73. The estimate for the next 5 months (to complete the fiscal year) is put at \$25,000 per month, making nearly \$150,000, the gross receipts for the six months, and for the year ending the first of December next, the sum of \$223,032 39.

Against the sum of \$221,139 52 received for the year ending 1st December, 1847.

It is estimated that the connection with the Mad River and

I think these things are worthy of consideration. I have looked at them with some concern, and I have seen one of those who predicted the coming of the millennium, and this is the result of your acquisition. I have always thought since that hour when you went abroad to the hypocritical pretence that you had gone forth in the spirit of love, to give liberty to the captive and to the oppressed, and when you had got your iron hoof upon these people your cuckoo-note would be changed—some of the liars of ancient would become the blessings of peace and the all of extending to the oppressed of Mexico, you would put the iron heel of Negro Slavery upon them. All this was expected. I was about to say that this was a specific, and anybody's mortality about the noon of the Nineteenth Century. We turned around and said "the world" was designed to take nothing by coyness, and for a while, while you progress through Mexico and all the world is filled with blood—while you make your way manifest to the clouds of the Israelites in their march, by the cloud of smoke in the daytime and the fire that you made at night—you ceased not to proclaim that you would conquer and subdue; but you meant not to conquer and subdue a people. Now, what do you hear? You blood of the conqueror, you trace back the consideration which you have taken in relation to the blood and the bones of the gallant men who went there to be sacrificed; and pointing to the dried corpses of her sons who you have constituted my title to say, "These are the land." It was purchased by the blood of Israel. The angel parent bereft of his children, and the widow with the family that remains, desire to go there to better their fortunes, if they be, and pointing to the land and children, exclaim: "There—there was the price paid for our proportion of this territory. Is that true?" If that could be made out—if you could trace upon your countenance if you can assert that you came to the strong hand, then you have the right to have with your slaves. If we of the North have a right to have the South in this expedition of piracy, of robbery, and "holding among thieves"—requires us to divide it with you equally. Laughter and sub-

Due to these passages, May, most likely, had a very strong
 faith that this inferior, degraded, dusky race of
 slaughtered fifty thousand human beings, in
 order to extend your authority over them of
 hundred and fifty thousand, the murder slave
 of the Virginian, the slave of fifty one thou-
 sand, the slave of the Virginian, the slave of
 can be made subject to the law of property.
 Sir, if it be true that you, hold this territory
 by conquest, you hold it precisely by the same
 right that the Virginian holds his slave to-day.
 You have stolen the land from the Indians
 and with the strong hand torn the natives
 from their homes—part of his family you have killed
 and the rest you have bound in chains and
 brought to Virginia. Then, in accordance
 with the law of property, might you not have
 his property, and the poor Woman of the
 quater century—you condemn to Slavery,
 the remotest posterity, the offspring of you,
 captive? Is it the same right originally in the
 Virginian, the slave of fifty one thousand,
 that by which a man may hold another in ser-
 vitude? You may make it into a law if you
 please; you may enact that it may be so; as
 perpetrating the original sin, it may be bet-
 ter to have the law, than to have no law; the
 source of the right remains unchanged. What
 is the meaning of the old Roman law *Servus*?
 I profess no great skill in philological learning,
 but I can very well conceive how somebod-
 dy would have said, might you not have
 been the law in those days? The man's life
 saved when his enemy conquered him in battle.
 He became *servus*—the man preserved his
 magnanimous face, and perpetual slavery
 was his punishment. The slave of the Virginian
 That was the way in which Slaves were
 Has anybody found out on the face of the
 earth a man fool enough to give himself up to
 another, and beg him to make him a slave? I
 do not know of any man that has done so
 yet. Yet it may be so. Still I think that
 one man of my complexion or the Caucasian
 race could be found quite willing to do this.
 (General laughter.)
 This right, which you are now asserting
 that you hold the slave of fifty one thousand
 by the law of conquest, and that was the way
 by which one man appropriated the service
 and will of another to himself. Thus far we
 have been brought after having fought for the
 right to be emancipated. It is the clean ap-
 pears to me to use force, not to use force, but
 with yours in acquiring this country? "Spare
 my brother! But did we mingle our blood with
 yours for the purpose of wresting this country
 by force from the people of this? This is the ques-
 tion. Did we not use six millions of dollars
 do not say so now! You may say that it was
 purchased, as Louisiana or as Florida was, with
 the common treasure of the country; and that
 we went to the discussion of another propo-
 sition, and that we have not yet decided upon
 Slavery there? But I was about to ask of our
 gentleman—the Senator from S. C. for instance
 —whose eyes at a glance has comprehended a-
 most the history of the world, what he supposes
 to be the law of property, and what he supposes
 and these, our Mexican acquisitions, if it
 should give to it the direction which he desires.
 I do not speak of the propriety of slave labor
 being carried anywhere. I will leave that
 to the people of the country, and I will leave
 the Senator from Vermont has told us this morn-
 ing and of which we have heard so much during
 the last three weeks? Every gale that blows
 across the Atlantic comes freighted with
 the news of some new being torn from his
 reaches your shores bearing with her tidings the
 captives of the Old World are at last be-
 coming free—that they are weeping, through
 blood and slaughter—blindly and madly, it may
 be, from the fetters that have held them in bond-
 age. Who are they? The whole of Europe.
 And it is only about a year ago, I believe, that
 the Ottoman of the Turkish Empire who told
 us that he had been a slave, and that he had
 the world, whose prisons formerly received
 those of our people taken upon the high sea
 and made slaves to their captors—announced
 to the world that everybody should there be free.
 This magic line which the Senator from S. C.
 believes has been drawn around the globe which
 we inhabit, with the view of separating Free-
 dom and Slavery—36° 30' north brings this ver-
 ge of God now to be held in bondage.
 All over the world the air is vocal with the
 shouts of men made free. What does it mean?
 It means that they have been redeemed from
 the hands of their oppressors, and that they are
 If it be a boon to mankind to be free from
 political servitude, must it not be accepted in
 matter of some gratification that they have been
 relieved from absolute subjection to the arbitry
 of power? Must it not be accepted in the
 mind not speaking of the propriety of the
 thing; it may be all wrong, and these poor peo-
 ple in Paris, who have stout hands and will-
 ing hearts, anxious to earn their bread, may be
 more comfortable in selling for a king or send-
 across the Channel. The problem of Free
 Government, as we call it, is not, it seems, y-
 solved. It may be highly improper and foolish
 to send a man to a foreign country, to be sold
 rich and say, "We will look into this business
 ourselves. According to the doctrine preach-
 ed in these Halls—in free America—instead
 sending shouts of congratulation across the wa-
 ters, we should send across the waters, our
 groans and commiseration for their folly, call-
 ing on them to beware how they take this busi-
 ness into their own hands—informing them
 that universal liberty is a curse; that as our
 man in Paris, who has stout hands and will-
 ing hearts, and his posterity (as Louis Philippe of
 Orleans maintained when he announced that he
 should sit on the throne when he left) must
 continue to exercise that power, because in
 their, and in their posterity, the slave is not
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 groans and commiseration for their folly, call-
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 ness into their own hands—informing them
 that universal liberty is a curse; that as our
 man in Paris, who has stout hands and will-
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element by free whites. This, then, was, in my opinion, at that time, a more equitable and reasonable allocation of power from every county in that State assembled, than the men of that State assembled by this book—assembled at, Darien, solved the very same things, giving the same answers. The men of that day understood the rights of the people, and they knew what was best for an infant people struggling into existence. If their opinion was wrong, if the opinions of these venerable men were wrong, I am not a Southerner, and I do not care to be. I would ask me to extend to the distant shores of the Pacific Ocean the slave-trade between Maryland and Virginia, and that almost unknown to me. I am considering the propriety of doing this, and I would ask you to do this. I would ask you to present to us, I ask you Southern men, there were not a slave on this continent, if you send your ships to Africa and bring home, I suppose this Confederation of ours would form a more equitable and reasonable in the year of grace 1848, you have quit California and New Mexico, and were told that there existed a modified system very there, and that they wanted land, and that they would like to have it, and we would authorize the African slave-trade to introduce laborers into our infant colonies? If you would not bring them from the shores of Africa—buying them with parties of our fellow-citizens, and then sell them, can you prove to me that it would be right to transfer them to Maryland? If slavery were to curse you to the beginning, but had started so deep into your social and national life, that you would not be able to get it out entirely, how is it that you call upon us as a matter of conscience and duty, to take this course to an area of square miles, growing, and that of the thirteen States, where the soil is worn out, and the people are an evil—and so all your Statesmen have pronounced it, and so all your eminent men, the exception of a few in modern times, regarded it, how is it that you call upon us to do this? Why? Because it is a principle required? It is true that I am old to receive into my family a man with the sex or the leprosy, that they may be infected, know you do this in that light? I would not be done. Why? Because it is compared to the slave. He cannot be nurtured in Virginia, your lands are worn out. Sir, that State sounded ominous in my ears. It gave me a foreboding of the future of Virginia. Are the lands of Pennsylvania worn out? Are those of Connecticut worn out? Is not Massachusetts more productive to-day than when the soil of the white man was first impressed upon the soil? Your lands are worn out because slavery has not been there, and they have set down his black foot? It is slave-labor has done all this. And must we then enter these Territories that which produces slavery, where it is found, till it break and harries the laborer, and then we are to be called upon as a matter of conscience to take the slave to California and Oregon, you cannot upon me by the same sacred obligation to give him into us as a slave; and I would ask you, if you would not be done, that the Constitution should be construed to admit slaves there, because they have the land in Virginia barren, and they and masters were perishing, till Ohio had also done so. Sensitive as they may appear to mortal benevolence spoken of, with which I have sympathy at all—and tender-hearted as I am, I can see through that—the citizens of California, and I would ask you, if you would not be done. What is therein the way, then, of my giving an intelligent vote on this subject? Nothing at all. I would take this bill in a moment if I had faith in the processes through which that law is made. But I have not that faith, and I would the gentleman why. 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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

market for these steady throughout the week. The stock virtual shows the views of the bulls being filled to capacity for Hops. We of 745 pieces. Receipts of 410 pieces, 40 pieces around 30 cents at the week around to 300 cents during the week. The demand for the material and 450 cents.

"We have heard there is a moderate or, but no transac. The receipts this of Cotton Yarn are several fair sale at 100 cents. The stocks are

bb), retail sales at

of Flour through the city mills for very low rates. The price of the flour is \$3.00 to \$3.25. The receipts this as last week. The leading articles are in short supply, and the price of the leading articles of receipts will

and, *Melrose* (last year, 1894) to \$1.42 to \$1.45. (11 months). 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2

LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Happiest Time.

When are we happiest?—When the light of morn
Wakes the young rooks from their crannies
When cheerful sounds upon the fresh wind
Come home.
Till man resumes his toil with blither zest,
While the bright water leaps from rock to rock—
Arc we the happiest then?

Alas, those rooks—they will fade away,
And blunder-tongued birds will deform the sky;
And summer-hued but the spring buds decay;
And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry;
And nothing beautiful may adorn the scene,
To tell what it has been.

When are we happiest?—in the crowded hall,
When Fortune smiles, and flatters bend the knee!
How soon—how very soon—such pleasures pass!
How fast must falsehood's rainbow-coloring
Decay!

Are we not happiest when the evening hours
Are circled with the crown of living flowers?
When youth and merriment and blitheness meet,
And when affection from her bright urn pours
Her richest palm on the dilating heart,
Bliss, is it there thou art?

Oh, no, not there: it would be happiness,
Almost like heaven's, if it might always be
These hours without one shadow of distress,
And wanting nothing but eternity;
But they are things of earth, and pass away—
They must be—must they—must they—

Those voices must grow tremulous with years,
Those smiling brows must wear a tinge of gloom,
Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears,
And, at the last, close darkly in the tomb,
If happiness depend on them alone,
How quickly is it gone!

When are we happiest, then?—Oh! when re-
signed
To what our cup of life may bring;
When we can know ourselves but weak and blind,
Creatures of earth, and trust alone in Him
Who giveth us this mercy joy or pain.
Oh, we are happiest then!

A Geological Excursion.

Time has been called the test of truth,
and some old verities have made him testify
enough. Scores of ancient authorities have
exploded like Rupert's drops, by a blow
upon their tales; but at the same time he
has bleached many black-looking stories in
to white ones, and turned some tremendous
bores into what the French call accom-
plished facts. Look at the Megatherium
or Mastodon, which a century ago even
credulity would have scouted, and now we
have Mantel-pieces of their bones!

The leading fiction which Mrs. Malaprop
treated as a mere allegory on the banks of
the Nile, is now the *Iguanodon*. To venture
in a prophecy, there are more such prodig-
ies to come true. Suppose it a fine morn-
ing, Anno Domini 2000, and the royal ge-
ologists, with Von Hammer at their head—
pioneers, excavators, borers, trippists, and
what not, are marching to have a grand field-
day in Tilgate Forest. A good cover has
been marked out for a find. Well to work they
go; hammer and tongs, mallets and three-
tined beils, lances, splitting, digging,
shovelling, sighing like paviors, blasting
like miners, puffing like a smith's bellows,
hot as his forge—dusty as millers—mud-
dy as eels—with sandstone and granite,
marl and bog-earth—now unextinguish-
ing torches of fire—now unextinguish-
ing torches of fire—now unextinguish-
ing torches of fire—

petrified bachelors' buttons—now a stone
tom-tom—now a marble gooseberry bush—
now a harp'orth of Barcelona geology—
now two pen'orth of marbles—now a couple
of Kentish cherries, all stone, turned into
Scottish pebbles—and now a fossil red-
hering with a head red of flint. But these
are geological bagatelles! We want the
gigantic remains of one of Og's bulls, or
Gog's hogs—that is, the *Mastodon*—or *Megalo-*
phos (the elephant, that is, the *Megatherium*).
So in they go again, with a crash like Thor's
Scandinavian hammer, and a touch of the
earthquake, and lo! another and greater
Baryptar to exult! Huzza! shouts Field-
sparrer, who will spar with any one and
give him a stone. Hold on, cries one—let
go, shouts another—here comes, says a
third—no, he don't, says a fourth. Where's
his head?—where's his mouth?—where's his
cane? What fatiguing work it is only to
look at him, he's so prodigious! There,
there now, he does it! Just hoist a bit—
a little, a little more! Pray, pray, pray
take care of his lumber processes, they're
very fragile. 'Never you fear, sir—if he be
FRAGILE, I'll eat 'em.' Bravo!—where's his
cranium?—Is that brain, I wonder, or mud?
No, 'tis conglomerate. Now for the cervi-
cal vertebrae. Stop—somebody hold his
jaw. That's your sort! there's his scapula.
Now then, dig boys, dig, dig into his ribs.
Work away lads—you shall have oceans of
strong beer, and mountains of bread and
cheese, when you've got him out. We can't
be above a hundred yards from his tail—
Huzza! there's his femur! I wish I could
suck from here to London. There's his
tarsus! Work away, my good fellows—
never give up; we shall all go down to pos-
terity. It's the first—the first—the first no-
body knows what—that's been discovered
in the world. Here, lend me a spade, and
I'll help. 'I'll tell you what, we're all
Columbuses, every man Jack of us! but I
can't dig—it breaks my back. Never mind:
there he is—and his tail with a broad arrow
at the end! It's a *Hylaeosaurus*, but no—
that scapula's a wing—by Saint George, it's
a flying dragon. Huzza! shouts Boniface,
the landlord of the village Inn that has the
St. George and the Dragon as his sign—
Huzza! echoes every Knight of the Garter.
Huzza! cries each schoolboy who has read
the illustration of Schiller's *Hampf mit dem*
Drachen. Huzza! huzza! huzza! shouts the
descendants of Moor of Moor Hall! The
legends are all true, then. Not a bit of it!
Crabbe, first an apothecary's apprentice,
and then an author by profession, and star-
ing as both in the streets of London, had
Goldsmith's fate continually before him—
He quitted, as Goldsmith did, the mortar
for the muse—and with no more profit for
a very long time. Indeed, while sympathiz-
ing with suffering genius, toiling in the gar-
ret for a bare existence—those "Dunciad
days" of poor Goldsmith, as Mr. Forster has
happily called them—the memorable lines
of the starving Butler forcibly recur to us:

It is not poetry that makes men poor,
For few do write that want not to be so;
But being for all other trades unfit,
Only 't would be long to set up wit.

Goldsmith was the surgeon and tutor before
he became the author by compulsion; John-
son was a schoolmaster at Edial near Lich-
field before he came to London to follow
literature; and the late Mr. Southey, the
most striking example in our days of an au-
thor by profession, was a poet as much from
necessity as from choice. That poets learn
in suffering what they teach in song, is
still too true: yet to deduce from that old
fact the moral that the poet should still be
kept poor to make him sing, were as absurd
as it would be to follow Dr. Cheyne's
advice, and put out the eyes of nightingales
to make their notes both richer and louder.

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English Travellers in the Mediterranean.

First of all (to give precedence to our
countrymen) there is the class of rich yacht-
travellers, who journey in large cutters and
schooners, with enormous quantities of lug-
gage, fat men-servants, pretty nursery-maids,
and chubby children. Their yachts are
cramped as full of materials for a voyage
as Noah's Ark. They travel partly to en-
joy *enami*, and partly because it is proper
to do so. They bring hosts of introduc-
tions to unfortunate ambassadors, and con-
demn everything that does not resemble
what they saw in England. They live in
the most expensive hotels, which, however,
they look down upon. They receive you
in the most splendid style of luxury, but
apologize for it, and remind you that they
are not in London now. If they encoun-
ter a foul wind, they run into the nearest
port. They mechanically to see antiqui-
ties, but are too dignified to be enthusiastic.
They patronize the Parthenon, and say that
it's a pity it's in such a ruinous condition.
They make approvingly on the finest
Claydons in the gallery of the British Mu-
seum, at Naples; and think it proper to
look very solemn at the Holy Sepulchre in
Jerusalem. In short, though they should
travel a thousand miles, they are never out
of England—a characteristic of very many
travellers of all ranks. They look at na-
ture through an opera glass. Sometimes
they write large books of travels, in which
they try to be very minutely describing
things. They quote—

Conditio humana, neque certa fulgens,
Sedæ mutabilis.

and remark how singular it is, that these
phenomena are the same now as when Hor-
ace wrote! They take care also, to tell
you in their quanta what they had for din-
ner, and how much they enjoyed the com-
pany of Lord N, the Marquis of V, and
Baron Z. Besides these, there is the retired
traveller class, who, all the time they are
abroad, are not only virtually in England,
but in a shop, or a villa near London.

When they meet you at a *table d'hôte*, they
express their joy to see an Englishman
once more, as if they were in the Desert
of Sahara. They grumble at the bills and
the bed-rooms, and think, 'that, after all,
there's no place like home.' They live in
the closest most densely-furnished rooms
they can get, which they say, 'are in the
good old comfortable English style.' They
order up huge tea-pots of tea, at the same
hour as they did when at Clapham, on sys-
tem, but take a little brandy in it, 'just be-
cause they're abroad.' They walk up Ve-
suvius—the father with a cotton umbrella,
the mother in patters. The son John
(whom they have great difficulty in keep-
ing in order) goes about the town to see if
there's a place like Evans', where he can
have a lark. On their return to England,
they only remember that it was very hot
abroad. I must not forget the pedagogical
class of travellers. The pedagogues 'carries
a satchel of school books on the crupper of
his horse,' as Sterne said of Addison. He
wanders about Athens with a pair of spec-
tacles and a copy of Pausanias, quotes Ho-
mer at dinner at the Hotel, and is going to
start to-morrow for Thermopylae, to see if
any local investigation will throw a light
on an obscure passage in Herodotus that has
troubled him a long time. And then there
is the aspiring young architect, who walks
through the ruins of the ancient world,
armed with a measuring-tape, and judges of
sublimity by inches. You ask him what he
thought of a certain temple, and he tells you
the diameter and circumference of its col-
umns. But of the soul, or spiritual
meaning of such structure—the motive that
animated its builders, or the idea which was
its archetype—of these he knows no more
than the lizards that play about its ruins.
How different from all these the philosophi-
cal wanderer that, every now and then, it
is your lot, in happy hour, to meet! How
different the man who walks through the
world in a spirit of catholic sympathy with
all around him, anxious to learn, ready to
communicate, open to every impulse—bent
only on the study of the good and the ad-
miration of the beautiful.—*Biscuits and*
Grog.

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The Model Laborer.

He supports a large family upon the
smallest wages. He works from twelve to
fourteen hours a day. He rises early to dig
in what he calls his garden. He professes
his affections to the ale-house, and has only
one pipe when he gets home, and then to
bed. He attends church regularly, with a
clean snuff-box and face on Sundays, and
waits outside, when service is over, to pull
his hair to his landlord, or, in his absence,
says the same reverence to the steward, as
heer and he are perfect strangers, rarely
meeting, except at Christmas or harvest
time; and so for spirits, he only knows them,
like meat, by name. He does not care for
skittles. He never loses a day's work from
attending political meetings. Newspapers
do not make him discontented, for the sim-
ple reason that he cannot read. He believes
strongly in the fact of his belonging to the
'Finest Peasantry.' He sends his children
to school somehow, and gives them the best
books and education he can. He attributes
all blights, bad seasons, failures, losses, and
accidents, to the repeal of the Corn Laws.—
He won't look at a hare, and imagines, in
his respect for rabbits, that Jack Sheppard
was a poacher. He whitewashes his cot-
tage once a year. He is punctual with his
rent, and somehow, by some rare secret best
known by his wages, he is never ill. He
knows absolutely nothing beyond the affairs
of his parish, and does not trouble himself
greatly about them. If he has a vote, it is
his landlord's of course. He joins in the
cry of 'Protection,' wondering what it
means, and puts his most innocently to
any farmer's petition. He subscribes a pen-
ny a week to a Rural Society. He erects
triumphal arches, fills up a group of happy
tunants, shouts, sings, dances—any mock-
ery or absurdity, to please his master. He
has an incurable horror of the Union, and
his greatest pride is to starve sooner than to
solicit parish relief. His children are taught
the same creed. He prefers living with his
wife to being separated from her. His only
amusement is the Annual Agricultural Fat-
and-Tallow Show; his greatest happiness, if
his master's pig, which he has fattened, gets
the prize. He struggles on, existing rather
than living, infinitely worse fed than the
beasts he gets up for the Exhibitions—much
less cared about than the soil he cultivates,
tolling, without hope, spring, summer, au-
tumn, and winter, his wages never higher—
frequently less—and, perhaps, after thirty
years' unceasing labor, if he has been all
that time with the same landlord, he gets
the munificent reward of six-and-twopence,
accompanied, it is true, with a warm eulog-
ium on his virtues by the President (a real
Lord), for having brought up ten children
and several pigs upon five shillings a week.
This is the Model Laborer, whose end of
life is honorably fulfilled if he is able, after
a whole life's sowing for another, to reap a
coffin for himself to be buried in.—*Pinch.*

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The Child to the Tomb.

The following anecdote is from the jour-
nal of a traveller in the East.
That night I died in Israel.
And life in every land,
What should I know of death?

At Samsara, the burial ground of the Ar-
menians, like that of the Moslems, is remov-
ed a short distance from the town, is sprink-
led with green trees, and is a favorite re-
sort, not only with the bereaved, but with
those whose feelings are not thus darkly
overcast. I met there one morning a little
girl, with a half-pallid countenance, busy
blue eye, and sunny locks, bearing in one
hand a small cup of china, and in the other
a wreath of fresh flowers. Feeling a very
natural curiosity to know what she could
do with these bright things in a place that
seemed to partake so much of sadness, I
watched her light motions. Reaching a re-
tired grave covered with a plain marble
slab, she emptied the seed—which it ap-
peared the cup contained—into the slight
cavities which had been scooped out in the
corners of the level tablet, and laid the
wreath on its pure face.

'And why, I inquired, my sweet girl,
do you put seed in those little bowls there?'
'It is to bring the birds here,' she replied
with a half-wondering look: 'they will light
on this tree when they have eaten the seed,
and sing.'

'To whom do they sing, to you or each
other?'
'Oh, no! she replied, 'to my sister—she
sleeps here.'

'But your sister is dead?'
'Oh, yes, sir, but she hears the birds
sing.'

'Well, if she does hear the birds sing,
she cannot see the wreath of flowers.'

'But she knows I put it there. I told her
before they took her away from our house,
that I would come and see her every morn-
ing.'

'You must,' I continued, 'have loved that
sister very much; but you will never talk
with her any more—never see her again.'

'Yes, sir,' she replied, with a brightened
look, 'I shall see her in heaven.'

'But she has gone to heaven already, I
trust.'

'No; she stops under this tree till they
bring me here, and then we are going to
heaven together.'

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